CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr. Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830 61tf.

THE Subscribers offer for sale low for cash or country produce, the following articles, which comprise as general an assortment as can be found in this market, viz.

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
20 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.
Fayetteville, January 28, 1830. 60tf.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

Valuable real Estate

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on the first day of March next, at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, all the *REAL ESTATE* (the Banking House excepted) belonging to the State Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville and its vicinity, consisting of Lots or Parcels of Ground with their Buildings and Improvements, and tracts of Land following, viz.

One Lot of Ground containing about an acre, on the south side of Mumford street, with a large and elegant two story Dwelling House, a large Ware House in good repair, a Stable and other out Houses thereon, known as the Mumford Place.

One Lot at the corner of Person and Dick streets, with a large two story House, occupied as a store and dwelling, and a large two story Warehouse thereon, formerly Henry Branson's.

One unimproved Lot, having about sixty feet front on Winslow street, and running back about one hundred and twenty feet.

Two unimproved Lots, on Hillsborough street, a little north of Maiden lane, one having about 50 and the other about 66 feet front and running back about 100 feet.

One Lot with a large three story unfinished brick House, intended for two stores and dwellings, adjoining the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Haymount, formerly Henry Branson's.

One Lot on Person street, with a large Warehouse thereon, rented to the Town as a public Flour Warehouse.

One Lot situate on a cross street between Person and Russell streets, with a handsome two story dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden, &c.

One Lot fronting on Person and Bow streets, a few yards east of the Town House, with a large Store House on each street, and convenient Warehouses back, formerly owned by Oliver Pearce.

One Lot with a convenient Warehouse thereon, and one or two vacant Lots adjoining situate between Gillespie and Dick streets, nearly opposite the State Bank, formerly Dun. Thompson's.

Several Lots and Warehouses in Lower Fayetteville, and two well known and convenient Wharves, all lately Duncan Thompson's.

A Lot with a two story House of two tenements, fronting on Hay street opposite the Mansion Hotel, and running back to old street, formerly Col. Clark's.

That elegant and desirable Residence on Hay Mount called the Mac Millan Place, with about twelve acres of ground. The Dwelling House is large and commodious, commanding a fine view of the town. The Garden and Out Houses have lately undergone considerable repair. This place is admirably calculated for a Summer Seat or permanent residence for persons leaving the low country in pursuit of health.

1120 acres of tolerably timbered Land, within two miles of Fayetteville, with an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream running through the land, formerly the property of John Hadly.

640 acres of Land on Beaver Creek, within six miles of Fayetteville, formerly L. Newby's.

122 acres of Land, a little North West of Hay Mount, within a mile and a half of town, affording several healthy and pleasant situations for building, on which there are excellent Springs.

1081 acres of well wooded Sandhill Land, within four miles of Fayetteville, well calculated for summer residences, formerly John McKay, Jun'r.

A Plantation of 300 acres of first rate Land on the East side of Cape Fear river, about 3 miles below Fayetteville, formerly Thomas Davis's.

50 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear, about 15 miles below Fayetteville, adjoining Lands belonging to the heirs of John Thames.

Very liberal credit will be given to the purchasers; particular terms made known at sale, which will be made by order of the President and Directors of said Bank.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *President.*
Raleigh, January 14, 1830. 59ts.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.
Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829 44tf.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.
October 14, 1829. tf.

Blanks for sale.

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 43° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to; the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis* to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine.	30 Picardan,
1 Alicante,	31 Chalosse,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tout grosgrain,	32 Fause.
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant*	RED.
4 Sweet Guillant,	33 Claret,
5 Muscat,	34 Auvergnat,
6 Do. Frontignan,	35 St. Jean,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot*,	36 Jacobin,
8 Malvoisie,	37 Meunier,
9 Tokay,	38 Pineu,
10 Syrian,	39 Pratanier,
11 Constantia,	40 Teinturier,
12 Malaga,	41 Bourgignon,
13 Meillers.	42 Bouteillant,
RED.	43 Suisse,
14 Large Muscat,	44 St. Antoine,
15 Malvoisie,	45 Gamet Noir.
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,	*For the Table only.*
17 Black Hambourg,	WHITE.
18 Constantia.	46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau.)
For Wine.	47 Do Golden,
WHITE.	48 Do Cracking,
19 Auvergnat,	49 Do Musk,
20 Blanquette,	50 Muscat Lezarde,
21 Doucinelle,	51 Do Small Berries,
22 Plan de Dame,	52 Do (d'Alexandria,)
23 Olivette,	53 Do (from Jura,)
24 Doucette,	54 Sauvignon,
25 Plant de Reine,	RED.
26 Burgundy,	55 Chasselas,
27 Morillon,	56 Do Violet,
28 Madere,	57 Muscat Rouge,
29 Bourgelas,	58 Do Violet,
	59 Muscat Grey,
	60 Damas Violet,
	61 Do of Poquet,
	62 Early Magdelen

Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,

In the Senate of the United States.

Mr. HAYNE said, that if the gentlemen who had discussed this proposition had confined themselves strictly to the resolution under consideration, he would have spared the Senate the trouble of listening to the few remarks he now proposed to offer. It has been said, and correctly said, by more than one gentleman, that resolutions of inquiry were usually suffered to pass without opposition. The parliamentary practice in this respect was certainly founded in good sense and sound policy—which regarded such resolutions as intended merely to elicit information, and therefore entitled to favor. But, said Mr. H., I cannot give my assent to the proposition so broadly laid down by some gentlemen, that, because nobody stands committed by a vote for inquiry, that therefore every resolution proposing an inquiry—no matter on what subject—must pass almost as a matter of course, and that to discuss or oppose such resolutions is unparliamentary. The true distinction seems to be this—where information is desired as the basis of legislation; or where the policy of any measure, or the principles it involves, are really questionable, it was always proper to send the subject to a committee for investigation; but where all the material facts are already known, and there is a fixed and settled opinion in respect to the policy to be pursued, inquiry was unnecessary, and ought to be refused. No one, he thought, could doubt the correctness of the position assumed by the gentleman from Missouri, that no inquiry ought ever to be instituted as to the expediency of doing "a great and acknowledged wrong." I do not mean, however, to intimate an opinion that such is the character of this resolution. The application of these rules to the case before us will decide my vote, and every Senator can apply them for himself to the decision of the question, whether the inquiry now called for should be granted or refused. With that decision, whatever it may be, I shall be content.

I have not risen, however, Mr. President, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of instituting the inquiry recommended by the resolution, but to offer a few remarks on another and much more important question to which gentlemen have alluded in the course of this debate—I mean the policy which ought to be pursued in relation to the PUBLIC LANDS. Every gentleman who has had a seat in Congress for the last two or three years, or even for the last two or three weeks, must be convinced of the great and growing importance of this question. More than half of our time has been taken up with the discussion of propositions connected with the Public Lands—more than half of our acts embrace provisions growing out of this fruitful source. Day after day the changes are rung on this topic, from the grave inquiry into the right of the new States to the absolute sovereignty and property in the soil, down to the grant of a pre-emption of a few quarter sections to actual settlers. In the language of a great orator in relation to another "vexed question," we may truly say, "that year after year we have been lashed round the miserable circle of occasional arguments and temporary expedients." No gentleman can fail to perceive that this is a question no longer to be evaded; it must be met—fairly and fearlessly met; a question that is pressed upon us in so many ways—that intrudes in such a variety of shapes—involving so deeply the feelings and interests of a large portion of the Union—insinuating itself into almost every question of public policy, and tinging the whole course of our legislation—cannot be put aside, or laid asleep. We cannot long avoid it—we must meet and overcome it, or it will overcome us. Let us, then, Mr. President, be prepared to encounter it in a spirit of wisdom and of justice, and endeavor to prepare our own minds and the minds of the people, for a just and enlightened decision. The object of the remarks I am about to offer, is to prepare the public mind for the adoption, at no distant day, of some fixed and settled policy in relation to the public lands. I believe that out of the western country there is no subject in the whole range of our legislation, less understood, and in relation to which there exist so many errors, and such unhappy prejudices and misconceptions.

There may be said to be two great parties in this country, who entertain very opposite opinions, in relation to the character of the policy which the government has heretofore pursued, in relation to the public lands, as well as to that which ought hereafter to be pursued. I propose, very briefly, to examine these opinions, and to throw out for consideration a few ideas in connection with them. Adverting first, to the past policy of the government, we find that one party, embracing a very large portion, perhaps at this time a majority of the people of the U. States, in all quarters of the Union, entertain the opinion, that in the settlement of the new States and the disposition of the public lands, Congress has pursued not only a highly just and liberal course, but one of extraordinary kindness and indulgence. We are regarded as having acted towards the new States in the spirit of parental weakness, granting to froward children, not only every thing that was reasonable and proper, but actually robbing ourselves of our property to gratify their insatiable desires. While the other party, embracing the entire West, insist that we have treated them from the beginning, not like heirs of the estate, but in the spirit of a hard taskmaster, resolved to promote our selfish interests from the fruit of their labor. Now, sir, it is not my present purpose to investigate all the grounds on which these opposite opinions rest; I shall content myself with noticing one or two particulars, in relation to which it has long appeared to me, that the West have had some cause of complaint. I notice them now, not for the purpose of aggravating the spirit of discontent in relation to this subject, which is known to exist in that quarter, for I do not know that my voice will ever reach them, but to assist in bringing others to what I believe to be a just sense of the past policy of the government in relation to this matter. In the creation and settlement of the new States, Mr. President, the plan has been invariably pursued, of selling out from time to time, certain portions of the public lands, for the *highest price* that could possibly be obtained for them in *open market*, and, until a few years past, on long credits. In this respect, a marked difference is observable, between our policy and that of every other nation that has ever attempted to establish colonies, or create new States. Without pausing to examine the course pursued in this respect at earlier periods in the history of the world, I will come directly to the measures adopted in the first settlement of the new world, and will confine my observations entirely to North America. The English, the French, and the Spaniards, have successively planted their colonies here, and have all adopted the same policy, which, from the very beginning of the world, had always been found necessary in the settlement of new countries, viz. a free grant of lands, "without money and without price." We all know, that the British colonists, at their first settlement here (whether deriving title directly from the crown or the lords proprietors,) received grants for considerations merely nominal.

The payment of "a penny," or a "pepper corn," was the stipulated price which our fathers along the whole Atlantic coast, now composing the old thirteen States, paid for their lands, and even when conditions, seemingly more substantial, were annexed to the grants—such for instance as "settlement and cultivation,"—these were considered as substantially complied with, by the cutting down a few trees and erecting a log cabin—the work of only a few days. Even these conditions very soon came to be considered as merely nominal, and were never required to be pursued, in order to vest in the grantee, the *fee simple* of the soil. Such was the system under which this country was originally settled, and under which the thirteen colonies flourished and grew up to that early and vigorous manhood, which enabled them in a few years to achieve their independence; and I beg gentlemen to recollect, and note the fact, that while they paid substantially nothing to the mother country, the whole profits of their industry were suffered to remain in their own hands. Now, what let us inquire, was the reason which has induced all nations to adopt *this system* in the settlement of new countries? Can it be any other than this: that it affords the only certain means of building up in a wilderness—great and prosperous communities? Was not that policy founded on the universal belief, that the conquest of a new country, the driving out "the savage beasts and still more savage men," cutting down and subduing the forest, and encountering all the hardships and privations necessarily incident to the conversion of the wilderness into cultivated fields, was worth the fee simple of the soil? And was it not believed that the mother country found ample remuneration for the value of the land so granted in the additions to her power and the new sources of commerce and of wealth, furnished by prosperous and populous States? Now, sir, I submit to the candid consideration of gentlemen, whether the policy so diametrically opposite to this, which has been invariably pursued by the U. States towards the new States in the West has been quite so just and liberal, as we have been accustomed to believe. Certain it is, that the British Colonies to the North of us, and the Spanish and French to the South and West, have been fostered and reared up under a very different system. Lands, which had been for fifty or a hundred years open to every settler, without any charge beyond the expense of the survey, were, the moment they fell into the hands of the United States, held up for sale at the highest price that a public auction, at the most favorable seasons, and not unfrequently a spirit of the wildest competition, could produce, with a limitation that they should never be sold below a certain *minimum price*—thus making it, as it would seem, the cardinal point of our policy, not to settle the country, and facilitate the formation of new States, but to fill our coffers by coining our lands into gold.

Let us now consider for a moment, Mr. President, the effect of these two opposite systems on the condition of a new State. I will take the State of Missouri, by way of example. Here is a large and fertile territory coming into the possession of the United States, without any inhabitants but Indians and wild beasts—a territory which is to be converted into a sovereign and independent State. You commence your operations by surveying and selling out a portion of the lands, on long credits, to actual settlers, and, as the population progresses, you go on, year after year, making additional sales on the same terms; and this operation is to be continued, as gentlemen tell us, for fifty or a hundred years at least, if not for all time to come. The inhabitants of this new State, under such a system, it is most obvious, must have commenced their operations under a load of debt, the annual payment of which must necessarily drain their country of the whole profits of their labor, just so long as this system shall last. This debt is due, not from some citizens of the State to others of the same State—(in which case the money would remain in the country)—but it is due from the whole population of the State to the United States, by whom it is regularly drawn out, to be expended abroad. Sir, the amount of this debt has, in every one of the new States, actually constantly exceeded the ability of the People to pay, as is proved by the fact that you have been compelled, from time to time, in your great liberality, to extend the credits, and in some instances even to remit portions of the debt in order to protect some land debtors from bankruptcy and total ruin.—Now, Mr. President, I will submit the question to any candid man, whether, under this system, the People of a new State, so situated, could, by any industry or exertion, ever become rich and prosperous. What has been the consequence, sir? Almost universal poverty—no money—hardly a sufficient circulating medium for the ordinary exchanges of society—paper banks, relief laws, and the innumerable other evils, social, political, and moral, on which it is unnecessary for me to dwell. Sir, under a system by which a drain like this is constantly operating upon the wealth of the whole community, the country, may be truly said to be afflicted with a curse which it has been well observed is more grievous to be borne "than the barrenness of the soil, and the inclemency of the seasons." It is said, sir, that we learn from our own misfortunes how to feel for the sufferings of others, and perhaps the present condition of the Southern States has served to impress more deeply on my own mind, the grievous oppression of a system by which the wealth of a country is drained off to be expended elsewhere. In that devoted region, sir, in which my lot has been cast, it is our misfortune to stand in that relation to the Federal Government which subjects us to a taxation, which it requires the utmost efforts of our industry to meet.

Nearly the whole amount of our contributions is expended abroad—we stand towards the U. States in the relation of Ireland to England. The fruits of our labor are drawn from us to enrich other and more favored sections of the Union; while with one of the finest climates and the richest products in the world, furnishing, with one third of the population, two thirds of the whole exports of the country, we exhibit the extraordinary, the wonderful, and painful spectacle of a country, enriched by the bounty of God, but blasted by the cruel policy of man. The rank grass grows in our streets, our very fields are scathed by the hand of injustice and oppression. Such, sir, though probably in a less degree, must have been the effects of a kindred policy on the fortunes of the West. It is not in the nature of things that it should have been otherwise.

Let gentlemen now pause and consider for a moment what would have been the probable effects of an opposite policy. Suppose, Sir, a certain portion of the State of Missouri had been originally laid off and sold to actual settlers for the quit rent of "a peppercorn" or even for a small price to be paid down *in cash*. Then, Sir, all the money that was made in the country would have remained in the country, and, passing from hand to hand, would, like rich and abundant streams flowing through the land, have adorned and fertilized the whole. Suppose, Sir, that all the sales that have been effected, had been made by the State, and that the proceeds had gone into the State treasury to be returned back to the people in some of the various shapes in which a beneficent local government exerts its powers for the improvement of the condition of its citizens. Who can say, how much of wealth and prosperity, how much of improvement in science and the arts, how much of individual and social happiness, would have been diffused throughout the land! I have done, Mr. President, with this topic.

In coming to the consideration of the next great question, what ought to be the future policy of the Government in relation to the Public Lands? we find the most opposite and irreconcileable opinions between the two parties which I have before described. On the one side it is contended that the public land ought to be reserved as a *permanent fund* for *revenue*, and future distribution among the States, while, on the other, it is insisted that the whole of these lands of right belong to, and ought to be relinquished to the States in which they lie. I shall proceed to throw out some ideas in relation to the proposed policy, that the public lands ought to be reserved for these purposes. It may be a question, Mr. President, how far it is possible to convert the public lands into a great source of revenue. Certain it is, that all the efforts heretofore made for this purpose have most signally failed. The harshness if not injustice of the proceeding, puts those upon whom it is to operate upon the alert, to contrive methods of evading and counteracting our policy, and hundreds of schemes, in the shape of appropriations of lands for Roads, Canals, and Schools, grants to actual settlers &c. are resorted to for the purpose of controlling our operations. But, sir, let us take it for granted, that we will be able, hereafter, to resist these applications, and to reserve the whole of your lands, for fifty or for a hundred years, or for all time to come, to furnish a great fund for permanent revenue, is it desirable that we should do so? Will it promote the welfare of the United States to have at our disposal a permanent Treasury, not drawn from the pockets of the people, but to be derived from a source independent of them? Would it be safe to confide such a treasure to the keeping of our national rulers? to expose them to the temptations insuperable from the direction and control of a fund which might be enlarged or diminished almost at pleasure, without imposing burthens upon the People? Sir, I may be singular—perhaps I stand alone here in the opinion, but it is one I have long entertained, that one of the greatest safe guards of liberty is a jealous watchfulness on the part of the People over the collection and expenditure of the public money—a watchfulness that can only be secured where the money is drawn by taxation directly from the pockets of the people. Every scheme or contrivance by which rulers are able to procure the command of money by means unknown to, unseen or unfelt by, the People, destroys this security. Even the revenue system of this country, by which the whole of our pecuniary resources are derived from *indirect taxation*—from duties upon imports—has done much to weaken the responsibility of our federal rulers to the People, and has made them, in some measure, careless of their rights, and regardless of the high trust committed to their care. Can any man believe, sir, that if $23,000,000 per annum was now levied by direct taxation, or by an apportionment of the same among the States, instead of being raised by an indirect tax, of the severe effect of which few are aware, that the waste and extravagance, the unauthorized imposition of duties, and appropriations of money for unconstitutional objects, would have been tolerated for a single year? My life upon it, sir, they would not. I distrust, therefore, sir, the policy of creating a great

permanent *National Treasury*, whether to be derived from public lands or from any other source. If I had, sir, the powers of a magician, and could by a wave of my hand, convert this Capitol into gold for such a purpose, I would not do it. If I could, by a mere act of my will, put at the disposal of the Federal Government any amount of treasure which I might think proper to name, I should limit the amount to the means necessary for the legitimate purposes of the Government. Sir, an immense national Treasury would be a *fund for corruption*. It would enable Congress and the Executive to exercise a control over States, as well as over great interests in the country, nay, even over corporations and individuals—utterly destructive of the purity, and fatal to the duration of our institutions. It would be equally fatal to the sovereignty and independence of the States. Sir, I am one of those who believe that the very life of our system is the *independence of the States*, and that there is no evil more to be deprecated than *the consolidation* of this Government It is only by a strict adherence to the limitations imposed by the Constitution on the Federal Government—that this system works well, and can answer the great ends for which it was instituted. I am opposed, therefore, in any shape, to all unnecessary extension of the powers, or the influence of the Legislature or Executive of the Union over the States, or the People of the States, and, most of all, I am opposed to those partial distribution of favors, whether by *legislation* or *appropriation*, which has a direct and powerful tendency to spread corruption through the land—to create an abject spirit of dependence—to sow the seeds of dissolution—to produce jealousy among the different portions of the Union, and finally to sap the very foundations of the Government itself.

But, Sir, there is another purpose to which it has been supposed the public lands can be applied still more objectionable. I mean that suggested in a report from the Treasury Department under the late administration, of so regulating the disposition of the public lands as to create and preserve in certain quarters of the Union, a population suitable for conducting great manufacturing establishments. It is supposed Sir, by the advocates of the American System, that the great obstacle to the progress of manufactures, in this country, is the want of that low and degraded population which infest the cities and towns of Europe, who, having no other means of subsistence, will work for the lowest wages, and be satisfied with the smallest possible share of human enjoyment. And this difficulty it is proposed to overcome, by so regulating and limiting the sales of the public lands, as to prevent the drawing off this portion of the population from the manufacturing States. Sir, it is bad enough, that government should presume to regulate the industry of man—it is sufficiently monstrous that they should attempt, by arbitrary legislation, artificially to adjust and balance the various pursuits of society, and to "organize the whole labor and capital of the country." But what shall we say of the resort to such means for these purposes! What! create a manufactory of paupers, in order to enable the rich proprietors of woollen and cotton factories to amass wealth? From the bottom of my soul do I abhor and detest the idea, that the powers of the Federal Government should ever be prostituted for such purpose. Sir, I hope we shall act on a more just and liberal system of policy. The People of America are, and ought to be for a century to come, essentially an agricultural People, and I can conceive of no policy that can possibly be pursued in relation to the public lands, none that would be more "for the common benefit of all the States," than to use them as the means of furnishing a secure asylum to that class of our fellow-citizens, who in any portion of the country, may find themselves unable to procure a comfortable subsistence by the means immediately within their reach. I would by a just and liberal system convert into great and flourishing communities, that entire class of persons who would otherwise be paupers in your streets, and outcasts in society, and by so doing, you will but fulfil the great trust which has been confided to your care.

Sir, there is another scheme in relation to the public lands, which as it addresses itself to the interested and selfish feelings of our nature, will doubtless find many advocates. I mean the distribution of the public lands, among the States, according to some ratio hereafter to be settled. Sir, this system of distribution is, in all its shapes liable to many and powerful objections. I will not go into them at this time, because the subject has recently undergone a thorough discussion in the other house, and because, from present indications, we shall shortly have up the subject here. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." I come now to the claims set up by the West to these lands. The first is, that they have a full and perfect legal and constitutional right to all the lands within their respective limits. This claim was set up for the first time only a few years ago, and has been advocated on this floor by the gentlemen from Alabama and Indiana, with great zeal and ability. Without having paid much attention to this point, it has appeared to me, that this claim is untenable. I shall not stop to enter into the argument further than to say that, by the very terms of the grants under which the United States have acquired these lands, the absolute property in the soil is vested in them, and must, it would seem, continue so until the lands shall be sold or otherwise disposed of. I can easily conceive that it may be extremely inconvenient, nay, highly injurious to a State, to have immense bodies of land within her chartered limits, locked up from sale and settlement, withdrawn from the power of taxation, and contributing in no respect to her wealth or prosperity. But though this state of things may present strong claims on the Federal Government, for the adoption of a liberal policy towards the new States, it cannot affect the question of local or constitutional right. Believing that this claim, on the part of the West, will never be recognized, by the Federal Government, I must regret that it has been urged, as I think it will have no other effect, than to create a prejudice against the claims of the new States.

But, sir, there has been another much more fruitful source of prejudice. I mean the demands constantly made from the West, for partial appropriations of the public lands for local objects. I am astonished that gentlemen from the Western country have not perceived the tendency of such a course, to rivet upon them forever the system which they consider so fatal to their interests. We have been told, sir, in the course of this debate, of the painful and degrading office which the gentlemen from that quarter are compelled to perform, in coming here, year after year, in the character of petitioners for these petty favors. The gentleman from Missouri tells us, "if they were not goaded on by their necessities, they would never consent to be beggars at our doors." Sir, their course in this respect, let me say to those gentlemen, is greatly injurious to the West. While they shall continue to ask, and gratefully to receive these petty and partial appropriations, they will be kept forever in a state of dependence. Never will the Federal Government, or rather those who control its operations, consent to emancipate the West, by adopting a wise and just policy, looking to any final disposition of the public lands, while the people of the West can be kept in subjection and dependence, by occasional donations of those lands, and never will the Western States themselves assume their just and equal station among their sisters of the Union, while they are constantly looking up to Congress for favors and gratuities.

What, then, Mr. President, is our true policy on this important subject? I do not profess to have formed any fixed or settled opinions, in relation to it. The time has not yet arrived when that question must be decided; and I must reserve for further lights, and more mature reflection, the formation of a final judgment. The public debt must be first paid. For this, these lands have been solemnly pledged to the public creditors. This done, which, if there be no interference with the Sinking Fund, will be effected in three or four years, the question will then be fairly open, to be disposed of as Congress and the country may think just and proper. Without attempting to indicate precisely what our policy ought then to be, I will in the same spirit which has induced me to throw out the desultory thoughts which I have now presented to the Senate, suggest for consideration, whether it will not be sound policy and true wisdom, to adopt a system of measures looking to the final relinquishment of these lands on the part of the United States, to the States in which they lie, on such terms and conditions as may fully indemnify us for the cost of the original purchase, and all the trouble and expense to which we may have been put on their account. Giving up the plan of using these lands forever as a fund either for revenue or distribution, ceasing to hug them as a great treasure, renouncing the idea of administering them with a view to regulate and control the industry and population of the States, or of keeping in subjection and dependence the States, or the people of any portion of the Union, the task will be comparatively easy of striking out a plan for the final adjustment of the land question on just and equitable principles. Perhaps, sir, the lands ought not to be entirely relinquished to any state until she shall have made considerable advances in population and settlement. Ohio has probably already reached that condition. The relinquishment may be made by a sale to the State, at a fixed price, which I will not say should be nominal; but certainly I should not be disposed to fix the amount so high as to keep the States for any length of time in debt to the United States. In short, Mr. President, our whole policy in relation to the public lands may be summed up in the declaration with which I set out, that they ought not to be kept and retained forever as a great treasure, but that they should be administered chiefly with a view to the creation, within reasonable periods, of great and flourishing communities, into free and independent States—to be invested in due season with the control of all the lands within their respective limits.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH IN REPLY.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts said, on rising, that nothing had been further from his intention, than to take any part in the discussion of this resolution. It proposed only an inquiry, on a subject of much importance, and one in regard to which it might strike the mind of the mover, and of other gentlemen, that inquiry and investigation would be useful. Although (said Mr. W.) I am one of those who do not perceive any particular utility in instituting the inquiry, I have, nevertheless, not seen that harm would be likely to result from adopting the resolution. Indeed, it gives no new powers, and hardly imposes any new duty on the committee. All that the resolution proposes should be done, the committee is quite competent, without the resolution, to do by virtue of its ordinary powers. But, Sir, though I have felt quite indifferent about the passing of the resolution, yet opinions were expressed yesterday on the general subject of the public lands, and on some other subjects, by the gentleman from South Carolina, so widely different from my own, that I am not willing to let the occasion pass without some reply. If I deemed the resolution as originally proposed hardly necessary, still less do I think it necessary or expedient to adopt it, since a second branch has been added to it to day. By this second branch, the Committee is to be instructed to inquire whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys of the public lands.

Now it appears, that, in forty years, Mr. President, we have sold no more than about twenty millions of acres of public lands. The annual sales do not now exceed, and never have exceeded, one million of acres. A million a year is, according to our experience, as much as the increase of population can bring into settlement. And, it appears also, that we have, at this moment, sir, surveyed and in the market, ready for sale, two hundred and ten millions of acres, or thereabouts. All this vast mass, at this moment, lies on our hands, for mere want of purchasers Can any man, looking at the real interests of the Country and the People, seriously think of inquiring, whether we ought not still faster to hasten the public surveys, and bring, still more and more rapidly, other vast quantities into the market? The truth is, that rapidly as population has increased, the surveys have, nevertheless, out ran our wants. There are more lands than purchasers. They are now sold at low prices, and taken up as fast as the increase of people furnishes hands to take them up. It is obvious, that no artificial regulation, no forcing of sales, no giving away of the lands even, can produce any great and sudden augmentation of population. The ratio of increase, though great, has yet its bounds. Hands for labour are multiplied only at a certain rate. The lands cannot be settled but by settlers; nor faster than settlers can be found A system, if now adopted, of forcing sales, at whatever prices, may have the effect of throwing large quantities into the hands of individuals, who would, in this way, in time, become themselves competitors with the government, in the sale of land. My own opinion has uniformly been, that the public lands should be offered freely, and at low prices; so as to encourage settlement and cultivation as rapidly as the increasing population of the country is competent to extend settlement and cultivation.

Every actual settler should be able to buy good land, at a cheap rate; but, on the other hand speculation by individuals, on a large scale, should not be encouraged, nor should the value of all lands, sold and unsold, be reduced to nothing, by throwing new and vast quantities into the market at prices merely nominal.

I now proceed, sir, to some of the opinions expressed by the gentleman from South Carolina. Two or three topics were touched by him, in regard to which he expressed sentiments in which I do not at all concur.

In the first place, sir, the honorable gentleman spoke of the whole course and policy of the government, towards those who have purchased and settled the public lands; and seemed to think this policy wrong. He held it to have been, from the first, hard and rigorous; he was of opinion, that the United States had acted towards those who had subdued the western wilderness, in the spirit of a step-mother; that the public domain had been improperly regarded as a source of revenue; and that we had rigidly compelled payment for that which ought to have been given away. He said we ought to have followed the analogy of other governments, which had acted on a much more liberal system than ours in planting colonies. He dwelt, particularly, upon the settlement of America by colonists from Europe; and reminded us, that their governments had not exacted from those colonists payment for the soil; with them, he said, it had been thought that the conquest of the wilderness was, itself, an equivalent for the soil, and he lamented that we had not followed that example, and pursued the same liberal course towards our own emigrants to the West.

Now, sir, I deny altogether, that there has been any thing harsh or severe, in the policy of the government towards the new States of the West. On the contrary, I maintain, that it has uniformly pursued, towards those States, a liberal and enlightened system, such as its own duty allowed and required; and such as their interests and welfare demanded. The Government has been nostep-mother to the new States: She has not been careless of their interests, nor deaf to their requests; but from the first moment, when the Territories which now form those States were ceded to the Union, down to the time in which I am now speaking, it has been the invariable object of the Government, to dispose of the soil, according to the true spirit of the obligation under which it received it; to hasten its settlement and cultivation, as far and as fast as practicable; and to rear the new communities into equal and independent States, at the earliest moment of their being able, by their numbers, to form a regular government.

I do not admit, sir, that the analogy to which the gentleman refers us, is just, or that the cases are at all similar. "There is no resemblance between the cases upon which a statesman can found an argument. The original North American Colonists either fled from Europe, like our New England ancestors, to avoid persecution, or came hither at their own charges, and often at the ruin of their fortunes, as private adventurers. Generally speaking, they derived neither succour nor protection from their governments at home. Wide, indeed, is the difference between those cases and ours. From the very origin of the government, these western lands, and the just protection of those who had settled or should settle on them, have been the leading objects in our policy, and have led to expenditures, both of blood and treasure, not inconsiderable; not indeed exceeding the importance of the object, and not yielded grudgingly or reluctantly certainly; but yet not inconsiderable, though necessary sacrifices, made for high proper ends. The Indian title has been extinguished at the expense of many millions. Is that nothing? There is still a much more material consideration. These colonists, if we are to call them so, in passing the Alleghany, did not pass beyond the care and protection of their own government. Wherever they went, the public arm was still stretched over them. A parental government at home was still ever mindful of their condition, and their wants; and nothing was spared, which a just sense of their necessities required. Is it forgotten, that it was one of the most arduous duties of the Government, in its earliest years, to defend the frontiers against the north-western Indians? Are the sufferings and misfortunes under Harmar and St. Clair, not worthy to be remembered? Do the occurrences connected with these military efforts shew an unfeeling neglect of western interests? And here, sir, what becomes of the gentleman's analogy? What English Armies accompanied our ancestors to clear the forests of a barbarous foe? What treasures of the Exchequer were expended in buying up the original title to the soil? What governmental arm held its Ægis over our fathers' heads, as they pioneered their way in the wilderness? Sir, it was not till General Wayne's victory, in 1794, that it could be said, we had conquered the savages. It was not till that period, that the government could have considered itself as having established an entire ability to protect those who should undertake the conquest of the wilderness. And here, sir, at the epoch of 1794, let us pause, and survey the scene. It is now thirty five years since that scene actually existed. Let us, sir, look back, and behold it. Over all that is now Ohio, there then stretched one vast wilderness, unbroken, except by two small spots of civilized culture, the one at Marietta, and the other at Cincinnatti. At these little openings, hardly each a pin's point upon the map, the arm of the frontiersman had leveled the forest, and let in the sun. These little patches of earth, and themselves almost shadowed by the over hanging boughs of that wilderness, which had stood and perpetuated itself, from century to century, ever since the creation, were all that had then been rendered verdant by the hand of man. In an extent of hundreds, and thousands of square miles, no other surface of smiling green attested the presence of civilization. The hunter's path crossed mighty rivers, flowing in solitary grandeur, whose sources lay in remote and unknown regions of the wilderness. It struck upon the north, on a vast inland sea, over which the wintry tempests raged as on the ocean; all around was bare creation. It was fresh, untouched, unbounded, magnificent wilderness. And, sir, what is it now? Is it imagination only, or can it possibly be fact, that presents such a change, as surprises and astonishes us, when we turn our eyes to what Ohio now is? Is it reality, or a dream, that in so short a period even as thirty-five years, there has sprung up, on the same surface, an independent State, with a million of people? A million of inhabitants! an amount of population greater than that of all the cantons of Switzerland; equal to one third of all the people of the United States, when they undertook to accomplish their independence. This new member of the Republic has already left far behind her, a majority of the old States. She is now by the side of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and, in point of numbers, will shortly admit no equal but New York herself. If, sir, we may judge of measures by their results, what lessons do these facts read us, upon the policy of the government? What inferences do they authorize, upon the general question of kindness, or unkindness? What convictions do they enforce, as to the wisdom and ability, on the one hand, or the folly and incapacity, on the other, of our general administration of western affairs? Sir, does it not require some portion of self-respect in us, to imagine, that if our light had shone on the path of government, if our wisdom could have been consulted in its measures, a more rapid advance to strength and prosperity would have been experienced For my own part, while I am struck with wonder at the success, I also look with admiration at the wisdom and foresight which originally arranged and prescribed the system for the settlement of the public domain. Its operation has been, without a moment's interruption, to push the settlement of the western country to the full extent of our utmost means.

[*Mr. Webster's Speech concluded in our next.*]

Ship Building.—No one acquainted with the city can imagine the number of mechanics which the present state of trade has thrown idle upon the community. There are hundreds and thousands who can get work only a few days in the week. On this they contrive to procure a bare subsistence. To this state of business may be attributed the cause and progress of the number of political factions which have disturbed the city during the last year. When men have no work, they generally find something to do—something to smother the troubles of life—something that can produce excitement. At this moment there are only two ships building in our ship yards. One of them is intended for one of the Liverpool or London line of packets, and the other for the New Orleans trade. A number of small craft is on the stocks, but nothing of any great amount.—*New York Courier.*

Stock jobbing.—We have before us the reports of a Legislative Committee of Massachusetts, appointed to investigate the concerns of the Belchertown (Farmer's) Bank, and the Sutton Bank. They develope transactions of stock-jobbing enormity, equalling any of the memorable disclosures made in this city during the investigation of 1826; indeed, we rather think the New York operations have been out-done. The specie in the vaults of the Belchertown Bank, at the time of its failure, amounted to the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents,

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Wonderful!—Give old Major Noah, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, a quart pot full of good beer, and we'll bet our prospects of Matrimony against General Jackson's pretensions to the presidency (neither of which is worth much) that he'll tell a bigger lie, off hand, by two hundred per cent. than any other printer in the United States, with the single exception of *ourself*! Take the following in proof.

"A Gentleman in this city has lately made the scientific discovery that a white cat will live three months after its head and tail are both cut off!"—*Greensborough Patriot.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 29.

At a late hour this morning the packet ship Henri IV., Captain Pell, arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st of January.

The latest English dates we find in the Gazette de France of December 31st. The 25th being Christmas, nothing was done in the funds. There were some transactions in consols on the 26th at 95 one-eighth. The English papers of those two days contained only continental intelligence.

M Roux de Rochette, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, had a private audience with the King on the 29th December.

An intimation is thrown out in the Constitutionel, that two powerful cabinets have held consultations with a view of supporting the administration of Prince Polignac by the bayonet if necessary. This is no doubt a political exaggeration, but the opposition to his administration seems to be as strong as ever.

An extraordinary courier passed through Ancona on the 15th December, from Vienna, charged with important despatches both from England and Austria, to the Porte.

Russia is augmenting her navy rapidly. On the 5th of December, the keels of two 74's, and a frigate of 44 guns, were laid at the new Admiralty at St. Petersburgh, and at Okhta.

The London Morning Herald of Dec. 24, says—"The proceedings of the last three days are not calculated to increase the popularity of the present administration;—four State prosecutions against one newspaper, with a fifth depending over its devoted head, is a measure of ministerial severity dealt out to the press, which we believe to be perfectly unexampled;—and, as it is unexampled, so we hope it will remain upon the records of British justice without imitation."

January 30.

The packet ship Hannibal, Captain Hebard, which arrived yesterday, brought London papers to the evening of the 2d Jan. and Portsmouth to the 4th with which Captain Hebard has politely favoured us.

Under a Frankfort date of Dec. 23, it is stated as no longer doubtful that Prince Leopold has obtained the suffrages for the sovereignty of Greece. Great Britain desires that he shall have the title of King, but France and Russia have not given their assent to it.

The Russian Admiral, Heyden, it is stated, has been invited to spend the winter at Naples, with his fleet, on account of disaffection having been shown by some of the people at the taxes laid to defray the expense of the royal excursion to Spain.

It is mentioned by a Plymouth paper, that Capt. Marryatt, of the Ariadne, while at Madeira, purchased an American schooner, as a model for the British government. She was ordered to England with a midshipman and 14 men, but is supposed to have been lost.

Rio Janerio, Dec. 9.

"Two days since a very serious occurrence to the country was near taking place in the death of the Emperor. He was driving the Empress, the Prince of Leuchtenburg, and the Queen of Portugal, in his curricle, when from some cause or other he upset them. The Emperor was very severely bruised in different parts of his body and head, and had two ribs broken. The Queen of Portugal had her jaw bone broken, and was otherwise much injured. The Prince of Leuchtenburg had several ribs broken and his shoulder dislocated, and the Empress was bruised, though she came off without broken bones. The Emperor was senseless for some time, and when he came to himself received the sacrament. It is said, however, that to-day he is better—should he not recover, we shall have terrible doings here."

A Dining Room Buck.—Last week there was a buck hunt in the country Clare, at which the principal sportsmen of the country were present. Mr. Healy, a gentleman of fortune, provided a sumptuous repast for the sportsmen. The dining table groaned beneath its load, when to the utter amazement of all the house, and of all the *field*, the noble animal dashed into the very room, carrying on his antlers the double window frame, every pane being shivered to atoms. Tables, dishes, glasses, were all instantly upset in glorious disorder. The author of the unexpected calamity was taken in a corner of the room, crouching before his enemies, apparently lost in wonder at the extent of the destruction he had effected.

From the State of Mississippi we learn, that an act had passed both branches of the Legislature of that State, extending to the Indians residing within the limits of that State all the privileges and immunities whatever of *citizens of that State*—thus incorporating them with the white population. The bill wanted only the signature of the Governor to become a law.—*Nat. Int.*

Bank of Florida.—The whole stock ($600,000) of this institution, with the exception of that reserved by law for a Seminary of learning, was taken up, on Friday, 22d ult. at Tallahassee, and the books closed. It was subscribed for principally by capitalists, in large amounts, the highest subscription being upwards of $200,000.

Militia Trainings.—It is expected that militia trainings in Maryland will be abolished by the next Legislature. The editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle says,—"We sympathise with all the ambitious corporals and their superiors, who are thus obliged to mark time, and recommend that they wear crape on their left leg."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 1.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Webster on Friday last, was declared by the Vice President to be out of order, being in his opinion repugnant to the provision of a joint resolution, directing the appointment of printers for the two Houses;

Resolved, That the Senate will, on the 4th of February next, [instant] proceed to the choice of a printer to the Senate.

Mr. Webster, without assenting to the correctness of the decision of the Chair—the question growing out of it being, he thought, rather one of construction, for the Senate itself to decide—asked whether a resolution would be in order to *remove* the Printer of the Senate.

The Vice President admitted that such a resolution would be in order.

Mr. Webster said then, when the Senate should be more full, he would submit such a motion, and take that opportunity to submit his views as to the point of order.

When Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public Lands, Mr. Benton spoke about an hour, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

After a number of private bills had been acted on, Mr. Benton spoke two hours in conclusion of his reply to Mr. Webster, and was followed by Mr. Sprague of Maine.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

After some time spent on private and executive business, Mr. Sprague rose and concluded his speech on Mr. Foot's resolution.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland gave notice that he would, to-morrow, endeavor to suspend the warfare on the subject which had occupied so much time of the Senate, for the purpose of disposing of some of the numerous private subjects on the orders of the day.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Foot, in relation to the further Surveys and Sales of the Public Lands.

Mr. Rowan rose and addressed the Senate about two hours; and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 1.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing on the pension roll, the name of Avet Vaughan, of North Carolina, a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Engineer charged with the superintendence of the works in Cape Fear river, called for by the House on the 27th January ultimo; which letter was read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing Jeremiah Messer, of North Carolina, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, on the pension roll; and that his papers in the War Office be referred to the committee.

Friday, Feb. 5.

Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the duties on Coffee and Teas.

Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce and modify the duties upon certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on Spirits distilled from foreign Molasses.

Fifth Census.—The bill reported in Congress, for taking the next census, provides that the Marshals shall be charged with the duty, who are empowered to appoint one or more assistants in each county, with the trivial compensation of $1 25 for every hundred persons returned, except where the population is so sparse as not to exceed six souls to the square mile, in which case a further compensation is to be allowed. The enumeration is to commence in July next and to be completed by the 1st of December.—*Raleigh Register.*

The debate in the Senate has drawn from the Vice President, an avowal of his sentiments on the subject of Internal Improvement. "Sir," said Mr. Webster, "I then (several years since) voted for internal improvements, *te duce.*" "Does the chair," asked the Vice-President, "understand the Senator from Massachusetts to say that he has altered his opinions on that subject?" "Certainly not," replied Mr. Webster, "I never heard any thing *from him* leading me to think so." And there the matter rested.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. M'Duffie.—In the course of the interesting debate between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne, the former gentleman paid a handsome, and we think, a deserved, compliment to Mr. M'Duffie, of South Carolina. The compliment was cordially responded to by Mr. Hayne. The course which Mr. M'Duffie has (especially latterly) pursued, is calculated to "win him golden opinions" of the people. It has been dignified and independent. In the constant and laborious discharge of his important duties as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he is unostentatiously serving his country. We are heartily glad it is so. Opposed entirely to some of Mr. M'Duffie's political principles, we do not, on that account, think the less of him. We should be sorry to see him entangling himself in the meshes of faction, cramping the energies of his mind, and giving up to a *Party* "what was meant for mankind." We wish to see him acting upon broad and national principles, disregarding the arts and chicaneries of designing politicians. A bright path of fame is before him, which, if pursued, may lead to the esteem and honor of the whole nation.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

January 14.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1830.

Public Lands.—The reader will find in our columns, the interesting speech of Mr. Hayne, on the above subject, and part of Mr. Webster's reply, the conclusion of which shall appear next week.

The President of the Bank of Cape Fear has called a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at the Banking House in Wilmington on the 13th of April next, to determine whether they will accept of the extension of their charter granted by act of the last General Assembly.

The Weather.—On Saturday last we had, for this latitude, a large fall of snow, the first of any consequence this season, which afforded to those who were fond of it, the opportunity of enjoying the rare pleasures of a sleigh ride. The weather since has been so cold as to freeze over the ponds, and give an opportunity for skaiting also.

The good people of Petersburg, in Virginia, are about to undertake the construction of a Rail Road from their town to the Roanoke, for the purpose of facilitating their trade with North Carolina; and to further their views, have applied to their Legislature for an act of incorporation, and for a subscription of $160,000 to their stock. The Legislature granted the first, but as to the *needful*, it did as some other Legislatures that we could name have done before—*refused* it. Whereupon the following communication appears in the Petersburg Times:

"As the Legislature of Virginia seems disposed to give us towards our Rail Road scheme nothing but a mere act of incorporation—let us accept the *boon*, put our own shoulders manfully to the wheel, raise as much money as we can, and *apply to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session, for the balance.* A portion of her people are as much interested in the contemplated Rail Road to the Roanoke, as the inhabitants of Southern Virginia—And why should she not subscribe? Further, if the Legislature of Virginia is resolved to do nothing for us—so far we have been refused every thing—let us petition for a dissolution of our connection with the commonwealth, and solicit North Carolina to take us into her Government—Then might we have a parent worthy to be called such—not an unfeeling step-mother, who, when we ask for *bread*, gives us a *stone*. True, certain vain men talk of the *honor* of being citizens of the Ancient Dominion—But I ask, what is *honor?*" &c.

We like the spirit of this Virginian; and cannot but wonder how well he seems to be acquainted with our Legislature, when he takes it for granted that it will be so liberal as to grant all that they could not get from their own Legislature. But let him not imagine that succeeding sessions will display as much liberality as former ones, from whose acts he has no doubt formed his opinion. It is actually believed (wonderful as it may appear) that the only obstacle to the passage of a law for constructing a Rail Road of a whole mile in length, within our own State, and which has not been before the Legislature more than three sessions—was the immense amount of money it would have cost. Had the application for $160,000 for a Rail Road in Virginia, been made to a body that could conceive and *almost* resolve to execute such a great work as that, there is no knowing what might have happened—but whether we shall ever see such another Legislature, Heaven only knows.

Amendment of the Constitution.—Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on the subject, has reported a resolution to amend the Constitution in relation to the election of President and V. President. It provides that the States shall be divided into districts, each district to have one vote; the people to vote directly for President; the votes to be counted as heretofore; the person having a majority of the whole number of districts to be the President. If no person have such majority, a new election is to be held in the same manner, except that the two highest candidates only are to be voted for. In this election, however, the district votes are to be counted by the Governor, the person having a majority to have the vote of the State, and a majority of the States to elect. If no one have a majority, the person who had the highest vote of districts, at the first election, to be President. But if more than one had the highest and an equal number, the House of Representatives, voting by States and *viva voce*, to choose the President. The Vice President to be elected in the same manner, except in case of no election by the people, the Senate is to elect.

Tennessee.—The Legislature adjourned on the 14th ult. after a session of one hundred and fifteen days, during which were passed the outrageous number of *three hundred and seventy Laws*, and a number of resolutions. We should think the State can hardly need another Legislature soon, except it be for the purpose of repealing the acts of this.

Among the last doings of the session, was the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

"The State of Tennessee has it in contemplation to make a State Turnpike Road on the McAdam plan from the Virginia Line to the Mississippi river, provided she can obtain the adequate funds. This General Assembly believe, that if the United States will take stock, or make a donation, in Turnpike Companies formed by the States, a national road can be made. They believe that this is the only manner by which a national road can be made, where aid is to be given by the General Government, consistent with the sovereignty of the States, and the legitimate powers of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to obtain a half a million of dollars to be vested in the "State Turnpike Company," from the United States.

Resolved, That the State of Virginia be invited to meet the views of the State of Tennessee as aforesaid, to make a road, national in its character, through the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and these resolutions to our delegates in Congress, and to the Executive of Virginia.

In the last Oxford Examiner we find a communication from "one of the 95" members of the late Legislature who voted for and elected Mr. Brown, which we should publish, in justice to the 95, were it not for its great length, and that the author promises to continue his remarks in another number. He attempts to justify his vote on the ground that Mr. Brown is a Republican, and Mr. Meares a Federalist, and that the election of the latter would have presented the singular anomaly of North Carolina, a Republican State, having both her Senators in Congress Federalists;—That he believed Mr. Brown to be "a gentleman of sterling integrity, sound political principles, a man of talents, and who would ably and faithfully represent the political sentiments of the people of North Carolina;"—That Mr. Meares had laid a plot to secure his election by "denouncing all the delegation north of the Neuse, as aliens and enemies to the western and Cape Fear interests," thereby expecting to unite in his favor these interests and all the Federalists. These are his reasons, divested of all the tinsel with which they are adorned. The following passage will shew to what he has descended in making out his defence:

"Heard ye not of the duck-fit which Senator Meares had in the Treasurer's office, when it was announced to him that he was *diselected?* It was truly an affecting story. He was borne off, all pale and ghastly, to his lodgings, by three stout members—one at each side and the other at his back. Distress, lamentation and woe, beyond all power of description, attended him—he did not—die."

But lest we should be supposed to do him injustice by quoting the above only, we add another paragraph, the sentiments of which do honor to the writer:

"Of one 'Combination,' however, on the side of the republican party, I do mean to speak, and loudly too—the whole world shall hear it—the last change shall not be rung for months to come. That 'combination' was, that we *would* have a republican Senator. We were determined, that if we were to surrender, of necessity, on the great constitutional question, and the battle field was to be yielded to superior force, the standard bearer, to the last agonizing moment of consternation, defeat and dismay, should belong to our own ranks. He should neither be hireling, Hessian or Janissary. He should be one of our own recruits, one who had fought by our sides, and when the colors fell, could say to his comrades, "all is lost but our honor.""

We cannot suffer the following allusion to ourself to pass without correcting its misrepresentations:

"A word "en passant" to the Fayetteville Observer, who seems to have been the Centinel on the watch tower, will suffice. Mr. Meares was a candidate, Mr. Meares was his neighbor, Mr. Meares was a Federalist, and Mr. Meares was beaten. "Hinc illæ lachrymæ."—[Translated, "Hence proceed those tears."]

We assure the writer that our 'tears' have flowed from no such source. Any man in N. Carolina of talents and character eminent enough to fill that dignified station, would have been sufficiently our neighbor to have enlisted our wishes in his favor. Highly as we estimate Mr. Meares, he is not the *first* choice we should have made for Senator. It was the manner and the result of the election that we complained of, without any further allusion to Mr. Meares than that he is a gentleman of vastly superior talents and weight of character to Mr. Brown.

But it was because "Mr. Meares was a Federalist" that we complained of his defeat; from which we infer that we are set down as a Federalist. We have always considered ourself a Republican; and so long as our venerated friend, the Senior Editor of the Raleigh Register, (from whom we received our earliest political impressions,) was considered one of the soundest Republicans of the country, we felt that we might claim to be a Republican. What a Republican may be *now*, and what a Federalist, depends so much upon circumstances, that we do not care to plead not guilty to the charge until its author shall be good enough to inform us what he calls a Federalist? In Maine, and perhaps some other States, there are two parties, almost equal in strength, each of which calls itself "the Republican party," and its opponent "the Federal party," and, for all that we can see, one party has as good a right to the title of honor as the other, for we believe that the only *principle* on which they differ, is whether this or that *man* should be the President of the United States. In New York, among a multitude of parties, they have hardly any such thing, we believe, as a Republican or a Federal party. In Virginia, according to some persons, a Federalist is one who advocates a liberal construction of the Federal Constitution. Duff Green considers all who oppose himself and the Administration as Federalists. In Col. Crockett's country we suppose that Federalists are wild cats.—But what they are in North Carolina, since the old grounds of distinction have passed away, we wait to be informed.

We have seen many rumors of the same tenor as the following. Whether they have any foundation or not, we cannot say, but presume they grow out of the known coolness existing between Mr. Branch and Mr. Eaton.

A Prophecy.—We prophecy that, in less than a week, Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire, will succeed to the head of the Navy Department. If this prophecy fails, it will only prove that we are not the first persons in the world who have been deceived by the *signs of the times*, to say nothing of the *rumors of the day*. *We* are disposed to *think* that Mr. Branch has *thought* it best to retire.—*Alex. Gaz. 30th ult*

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, Jan. 31.

I now have no doubt it was determined, when I wrote to you on the 29th, that Mr. Branch should leave the navy department. He had a long interview yesterday with the President, and it is said he tendered his resignation. The President, having understood that if Mr. Branch was obliged to leave, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien were determined to resign their places in the cabinet, refused to accept of Mr. Branch's resignation. He will, therefore, remain a while longer. It will be most extraordinary, however, if the present cabinet holds together for any great length of time.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Cotton.—The stock in Liverpool on the 1st January was 203,250 bales, being 92,220 less than at the same time last year.

The Norfolk Herald of the 1st inst. contains an account, under date of New Orleans, Jan. 14, of the destruction by fire of the brick cotton warehouse of N. & B. Hart, in that city, together with *eight thousand bales of cotton*. The loss estimated at $300,000.

From the Newbern Spectator.

We think the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, has very handsomely vindicated his cause in the following articles on the late appointment of Senator, which we cheerfully make room for in the Spectator. It is in vain to talk of '*State pride*,' and complain of our 'want of influence in the National Councils,' when men of merely '*decent acquirements*,' (for this is the extent of praise bestowed on Mr. Brown by some of his advocates,) are elevated to the most important trust. Can we expect such men to cope with the Websters of the North, and Haynes of the South? It is our boast, that we have men—better none—who are full match for these gentlemen in the field of argument and learning. Let the State herself, then, show a becoming pride in appointing to her highest offices, her ablest sons, and she will never want influence in the national councils, nor will our *State pride* require of us to bestow encomiums when they are not merited. It is not our humour to complain, but rather to take the world, and more especially the political world, as it goes. We were not insensible, however, to emotions of rising indignation, when we perceived the Legislature looking over the State in quest of candidates for this important office, while our distinguished fellow-townsman, on the spot, was overlooked. And why is this? All acknowledge his superior qualifications—all bow before his solid and various acquirements—his name stands enrolled among the first in the nation. Such an appointment would give character to the State—dignity to the office, and secure us against any lack of influence in the National Councils. Whether this be owing to party feelings, or sectional feelings, or any other feelings, they should be thrown aside, when we would fill the higher offices with men distinguished for their ability, industry and patriotism.

From the Columbia State Gazette.

South Carolina Conference.—The present has been in many respects, the most interesting session ever held by this Conference; but the circumstance which most remarkably distinguishes it, is the division of the Conference District into two separate Conferences. This measure has long been considered necessary by many of the ministers, on account of the exceeding great inconvenience to which numbers of them were necessarily subjected in attending the Sessions of a Conference of such extensive bounds as this has been; embracing all the country east of the mountains from the Cape Fear river to Pensacola. The division was therefore effected with perfect harmony of feeling; but having taken place at all, it puts this numerous band of brothers, who have been so long, and so affectionately laboring in one common field, into circumstances peculiarly affecting. They are now to separate, to meet again no more, till the chief shepherd shall summon them to the convocation on high. The South Carolina Conference will hereafter be bounded by the Savannah river on the west. The Conference which has been created west of that boundary, will, probably, be designated the Georgia Conference.

The Conference adjourned yesterday about 3 o'clock. The Georgia Conference will meet at Macon, Geo. on the 5th January 1831; and the South Carolina Conference in Fayetteville, on the 26th January 1831.

We mentioned in the last Register, on what we deemed good authority, that the Small pox had broken out at Newbern.—More recent intelligence states, that the alarm is unfounded, there not having been a single case of *that* disease there. An eruption of no alarming nature had prevailed in that place, which doubtless gave rise to the report of existence of Small pox.—*Ral. Reg.*

Supreme Court.—John Beard of Salisbury, William B. Heiskell of Raleigh, John Mushat of Iredell, and Samuel B Spruill of Halifax, have received County Court licences; and M. Patton of Buncombe, and Samuel S. Johnston of Northampton, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.—*Ib.*

Postage.—The Literary Port Folio, in speaking of the bill before Congress to reduce the postage on Periodicals to the rate assessed on Newspapers, says:

"While on this subject we take the liberty to make a suggestion, (to which we shall hereafter return,) that *when the public debt shall have been paid off*, it will perhaps be found to be the *most useful, most general, most equitable and least objectionable*, of all the plans which can be devised for the use of the surplus revenue—*to make the Post Office free.*"

Greensborough Patriot.

The Bible Cause.—At a meeting of the Granville Bible Society, held at Shiloh, on the 16th ult. the following Resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Soctety will use its endeavors to raise Two Thousand Dollars, to aid in supplying the destitute families of North Carolina, with a copy of the Scriptures.

We shall be glad to hear that the other counties of the State follow the example of the liberal spirit of Granville. If they do, the North Carolina Bible Society, established in this city, will find but little difficulty in carrying their resolution to supply all the destitute families in the State with Bibles, into effect.

The following Bibles have been obtained for this purpose from the Parent Society in New York, and are deposited at the following places. Several Agents are engaged to distribute them.

At Wilmington,	1500 copies.
Fayetteville,	500 do.
Newbern,	1500 do.
Washington,	1500 do.
Plymouth,	500 do.
Raleigh,	1000 do.

Besides an adequate supply of large and small Testaments.

The lower and central parts of the State will be attended to during the Winter and Spring: and in the Summer and Autumn the Western counties will be visited.

Raleigh Register.

Roanoake Inlet.—A general meeting is proposed to be held in Edenton on the 15th instant, to be composed of Delegates from the counties of Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Martin, Halifax and Northampton, for the purpose of devising some plan by which the aid of the General Government may be obtained in re-opening Roanoke Inlet.—*Ib.*

Louisiana.—The Legislature of Louisiana, on the recommendation of a joint Committee of both Houses, have determined that in case of the death of the Governor of that State, the person holding the office of President of the Senate, is to exercise the functions and duties of Governor, so long as he is President—and in case of the vacancy continuing until after an election by the Senate of its President, the person so elected is to assume the duties of the Executive. Conformably with this construction of the Constitution, the new Senate having to elect a President this session, on the 14th ult. did elect Mr. Jaques Dupre President of that body, and consequently he supersedes Mr. Beauvais as acting Governor of the State.

Case of Rowland Stephenson.—We learn from our correspondent of the *Savannah Republican* office, that Geo. Millen and Wm. Williams, the parties who entered the plea of guilty to the indictment against them in the affair of Rowland Stephenson, were sentenced by Judge Holt, on the 1st inst. the former to a fine of one thousand dollars and six months imprisonment—the latter to a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for 3 months.

Gentlemen projectors, Rail Road men, Canal men, and geniuses of whatever order ye may be, what say you to this?

"During the reign of Charles II, a company of Dutch contractors offered to render the Mancaneus navigable from Madrid to where it falls into the Tagus, and the latter from that point to Lisbon, provided they were allowed to levy a duty for a certain number of years on the goods conveyed by this channel. The council of Castile took this proposal into their serious consideration, and, after maturely weighing it, pronounced the singular decision, that if it had pleased God that these two rivers should be navigable, he would not have wanted human assistance to have made them such; but as he had not done it, it is plain he did not think it proper that it should be done. To attempt it, therefore, would be to violate the decrees of his providence, and to mend the imperfections which he designedly left in his works."

High Words.—The Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says, that if the U. S. Government prohibit the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, the Citizens of Nantucket "*will not submit to the restriction.*" What *will* they do? Probably scull their little Island over to the other side of the Atlantic.

Worcester Ægis.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extracts from a letter to the Editor of the Observer.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1830.

Dear Sir: The bill reported by Mr. Storrs from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the fifth Census, was discussed on Wednesday and Thursday last, in committee of the whole in the House of Representatives, variously amended, reported to the House, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. This bill provides for taking the fifth Census, and all seem to agree in the propriety of hastening its passage to afford the necessary time for completing the work within a proper period.

The same committee has also reported a bill for fixing the ratio of apportionment of members of the House of Representatives among the States after the expiration of the twenty-second Congress, which has not yet been taken up. This bill provides for fixing the ratio at fifty thousand.

Many of the members are of opinion that it would be better to settle the ratio before the Census is taken, to prevent any contentions that might arise about fractions; others are on the contrary disposed to think it would be better to let the ratio be fixed after a return of the Census, and that it would be highly improper for very large fractions to fall in small States. A great diversity of opinion also prevails as to the number which should form the ratio, ranging from forty-five to seventy thousand.

The Resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina directing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to obtain a repeal of the duty on salt, was called up on yesterday, when a motion was made to refer it to the committee of Ways and Means, as the most appropriate committee for its reference, as a reduction of the duty on that article would affect the revenue of the country, and that committee would be the most competent to decide whether the fiscal concerns of the nation would justify the measure. A motion was also made to refer the Resolution to the committee on Manufactures, which produced a very warm debate. The former motion being supported by the anti-tariff and the latter by the tariff members. The chairman of the committee of Ways and Means at length suggested, that that committee had determined to report a bill embracing that object on the next day, which would supercede the necessity of pressing a decision on the reference of the Resolution. It was therefore agreed that the Resolution should be laid on the table. Mr. McDuffie accordingly reported a bill this morning providing various reductions in the duties on certain articles, and reducing the duty on salt to ten cents per bushel (being one half the present duty). Upon its being read a gentleman from Pennsylvania moved its postponement to the 4th of July next, and subsequently it was moved that the bill lie on the table; upon these motions a spirited debate ensued which continued until the hour expired for the consideration of reports.

This bill is likely to be the rallying point; both parties will muster their strength on Monday, when its fate will probably be decided.

It was believed, from the view which the President took of the tariff in his message, together with the determined tone of the report of the committee on Manufactures, that the subject would be suffered to rest during this session; but the supporters of Mr. McDuffie's bill, in the course of the debate, avowed their determination to have a full, thorough, and fair discussion of the whole grounds on which the tariff, in its present highly objectionable character is bottomed.—We may expect a *warm* time of it.

We have several propositions before Congress for amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President by *popular vote*, all providing against the final resort to the House of Representatives.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 3, Brigs North Carolina, from New York, Jasper from St. Barts, Rebecca from St. Thomas, Rebecca from St. Croix, Torno from Boston, Leopard from St. Barts, Elizabeth from Martinique. Schrs. Ann Maria from Charleston, Two Sisters from Porto Rico, Henry from New York, William Henry from Porto Rico, Utility from Charleston, Ann Smith from Charleston. Sloop Premier, from New York.

CLEARED, Brigs Henry for Martinique, Enterprize for Port au Prince. Schrs. Caroline for Halifax; Caspian for Porto Rico.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 60. Bagging yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $3 a 4, —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 90 a $1. Lard, 6. Lead, 7 a 7¼. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 25 a 28. Wheat, 65 a 70.

Brahmin Wine.

11 Cases containing two dozen each *MADEIRA WINE*, which has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies, a superior article, for sale at $10 per dozen. JOHN HUSKE.

February 10, 1830. 62-3w.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

16 Hhds. Sugar,
25 do. superior Molasses,
15 bags green Coffee,
2 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
50 boxes No. 1 Soap,

By WILLKINGS & CO.

February 10. 62-4w.

Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, New York, has authorized the Subscriber to receive orders for the supply of Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. Individuals wishing a supply of the above, are invited to call on the Subscriber and see the Catalogue and prices.

JAS. H. HOOPER.

February 10, 1830. 6-7w.

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62 t10A.

Old Combs Repaired.

THE Subscriber repairs and polishes Tortoise Shell Combs in the neatest and most superior style, on reasonable terms. Combs left with Mr. George W. McDonald, Person street, Fayetteville, will be forwarded to the Subscriber, and promptly repaired and returned.

JOSHUA LUMSDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1830. 62-2w.

Drawings.

Drawn numbers of the Richmond Dock Lottery.

42, 16, 47, 25, 41, 36, 23, 38.

No. 16, 42, 47 a prize of $10,000.

Drawn of the Washington Consolidated Lottery, No. 2.

36, 16, 40, 9, 57, 31, 3, 42, 52.

No. 3, 42, 52, the handsome Capital of $4000, was sold at Hewson's Office, in addition several other very handsome prizes sold, and the cash paid, at the ever fortunate and prize selling Office of

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

February 6, 1830.

Odd and Even, draws again,

In the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on

Wednesday, 24th February.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 2 for 1830. This Scheme is the same as the last, and is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Four Dollars.*

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $4, | *Quarters*, $1
Halves, 2, | *Eighths*, 50 *Cts.*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, January 29, 1830. 58-2.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, persons owning lands on the banks of the Cape Fear River do frequently, and contrary to law, fall timber into the said river, and thereby obstruct the navigation, and involve the Cape Fear Navigation Company in considerable expense in removing the same—Therefore, this is to give notice, that from and after this time, the said Company are determined to prosecute to the uttermost extent of the law, all persons so offending; and a reward of Five Dollars will be paid, on conviction, to any person giving information of the same to the Subscriber. By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

December 17, 1829. 54-2m.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
3 100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 1st day of March next, I will sell at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following *TRACTS OF LAND*, lying in the Districts of Lock's Creek, Flea Hill, Willis Creek, Rockfish, and 71st District, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1828, together with all costs and charges, viz:

Lock's Creek District.

148 acres on Sandy creek, listed by David Horne, tax due,	$0 88
200 on do. by Abraham Leaden,	83
490 joining Autery and others, 300 manor plantation, 200 on Cape Fear joining McAlister, listed by Henry Nunnery,	13 17
50 on Burkhorn, by Merida Odum,	1 30
110 on do by Malcom Purcell,	1 00

Flea Hill District.

1007 on Horsepen branch and 44 joinmg D. McNeill, by John Carouth,	1 23
200 on do. do. by John Davis	1 36
575 on Great & Little creek, by Jas Geddie	1 69
199 on Flat Swamp, by Bryant Guy,	76
100 joining Henry Elliott, by Ezekiel King,	2 75
128 joining Matthew King, by Jos. N. King,	2 34
840 on Bain's Marsh, by Alex'r McPhail,	3 40
460 joining Carouth, by do do. for the heirs of John McPhail,	87
266 joining H. Griffin, by Mary McCorquedale	1 01
75 Swamp, by John Norman,	71
100 on Mingo joining Trapwell, by John Pope,	79
18 joining Henry Elliott, by Joshua Taylor,	81
50 joining Gardner and others, unlisted, the estate of John McKay,	57

Willis Creek District.

143 on Cape Fear, by Daniel Butler,	4 08
300 west side C. F. Gray's crk, by Wm Brantly	76
200 joining D. Thames, by Jas. Chapman,	4 06
222 on Dunn's Creek, and 1 unimproved Lot, Fayetteville, Cool Spring, by B. Chapman,	7 50
195 joining Thames, by Wm. Jordan,	74
156 east side Cape Fear, by Thos. Taylor,	3 28

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By A. BLACK, D. S.

Rockfish District.

330 Rockfish & Gillis branch, by Dunc Black,	3 65
200 Rockfish, by Nancy Campbell,	76
200 ditto. by William Carman,	76
970 ditto. & Jumping gully, 100 on falls Rockfish, 3000 on big and little Rockfish, 180 Rockfish Mills, due for 1827 and 1828, by Thomas Davis,	28 76
100 Little Rockfish, by Thomas Davis for the estate of Wilkinson,	19
150 Broad branch, by Duncan Mac Arthur,	57
45 Camden road, by Elizabeth Newberry,	25
1462 Beaver creek, by Malcom McPherson,	7 12
90 Sandy Run, by William Simmons,	94
500 joining the Ellison survey, by Samuel and Alexander Williams,	2 53
81 Espie's creek, by Jno. Mac Neill,	89

Seventy-First District.

2800 Beaver creek, by D. Kay,	7 56

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By D. GILLIS, D. S.

December 31, 1829. 56ts.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE

January 14.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual, for cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

THOMAS FOSTER, *Fashionable Tailor,*

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22. 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors East of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

To Rent.

WILL be rented, those commodious dwelling Houses and out Houses, belonging to the Estate of Duncan McLeran, deceased, the one situate on the corner of Dick and Potts Streets, formerly occupied as a residence by Dr. Cameron, the other situate near the top of Hay Mount, adjoining the residence of Mr. James Beggs.

Application may be made to the Subscriber on or before the 15th of February next, when, (if not previously rented) they will be rented at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

January 26, 1830. 60-3w.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 8. tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Copperas,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Provender and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with advantage of that experience, is pledged for the comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are always ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Travellers, and prejudice them against the House, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the North Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where Cold and Warm BATHS will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder.

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what will at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving free to the languid circulation. It assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50-3m

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Brunard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names.

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.